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## PERCEIVED SOCIAL SUPPORT, SELF-EFFICACY ON ENTREPRENEURIAL INTENTIONS AMONG YOUTHS IN IKWERRE LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA OF RIVERS STATE

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#### ABSTRACT

*The study investigated Perceived Social Support Self-efficacy on Entrepreneurial Intentions among youths in Ikwerre local Government Area of Rivers State. The study was guided by four research questions and four alternate hypotheses tested at 0.05 level of significance. The study adopted descriptive survey with purposive sample involving two hundred and three participants (N=203) from Ikwerre Local Government Area. The instrument for data collection were the Multidimensional Scale of Perceived Social Support (MSPSS), General Self-Efficacy Scale (GSE) and Entrepreneurial Intention Questionnaire (EIQ). The reliability coefficient was obtained through Cronbach Alpha. The data collected were analysed using simple linear regression. While the R values were used in answering the research questions, the ANOVA associated with the regression analysis were used in dealing with the hypotheses. From the findings, Perceived Social Support significantly influence Entrepreneurial Intentions of the Youths in Ikwerre Local Government Area of Rivers State at, Self-efficacy significantly influence entrepreneurial intention of the youths in Ikwerre Local Government area of Rivers State, both Perceived Social Support and Self-efficacy jointly influence Entrepreneurial Intentions of the Youths in Ikwerre Local Government Area of Rivers State.*

#### Keywords:

Perceived social support

Self-efficacy

Entrepreneurial intentions

## INTRODUCTION

Entrepreneurs are the “engine” that can accelerate economic growth. They are also regarded as a “worldwide phenomena” for economic growth (Baron and Shane, 2008). They have brought about enormous positive contribution to a country’s economic growth and social development. Entrepreneurs are viewed as creators of wealth and risk takers who ventures in array of productive activities aimed at satisfying human wants, as well as making profit which in turn have its ways in boosting the country’s economy. They are also seen as individuals who create a new business, bearing most of the risks and enjoying most of the rewards (Richard Catillon, 1755). Entrepreneurs play a key role in any economy, using the skills and initiative necessary to anticipate needs and bring new ideals to the market.

Bird (1988) contended that entrepreneurial intentions are psychological states in which entrepreneurs invest their concentrations, energy and actions to achieve specific goals and that entrepreneurial intention is required for individual and social factors to affect entrepreneurship. According to the theory of planned behaviour, to forecast and illuminate human behaviour in a specific context, it would allow influence of behaviours that were not under complete voluntary control. this indicates that people are expected to transform their intention into action, provided there is an adequate degree of actual control over the behaviour, thus intention is assumed to be the direct antecedent of behaviour, guiding the behaviour in a controlled manner

In the words of Bird (1988) entrepreneurial intentions are a state of mind which direct and guides the action of the individual toward the development and the implementation of new business concepts. This intention is viewed as a psychological state that guides one’s attention toward specific business goals in order to achieving entrepreneurial results. It is also a recognition that individual take actions to develop new businesses or create new values in existing enterprises. That is, the individual’s state of mind is what guides the individual’s attitude to creating a new enterprise. Our perception, readiness, and attitude towards creating new enterprises are factors that results to the intentions. Furthermore, a youth develops an entrepreneurial intention based on the supports he/she gets from significant others. On the other hand, the youth’s ability and capability to resolved

and handle saddled task in also consider as a driver of entrepreneurial intention which is characterized by the propensity and degree of support and self-efficacy.

On these facts therefore, Procidano and Heller (1983) states that perceived social support and the perception of being available or not might not influenced by within-person factors such as long-term personality traits and even temporal changes such as changes in attitude or mood. That is the perception of an individual about the availability of friends, close associates and family member leads to the feeling of positivity during the time of need, this also can spur an individual to having a like-mind of productivity. However, apart from perceived social support according to Albert Li- Yu Wang & Jian-Hao Huang (2016), self-efficacy is not only related to entrepreneurial intentions of individual but has an influence on entrepreneurial intentions.

According to Albert Bandura (1977), self-efficacy is part of the self-system comprised of a person’s attitudes, abilities, and cognitive skills. This system plays a major role in how we perceive and respond to different situations in the social environment where an individual is found. Self-efficacy fosters a person's belief in their ability to complete a task or achieve a goal. It encompasses a person's confidence in themselves to control their behaviors’ exert an influence over their environment, and stay motivated in the pursuit of their goal.

### **Perceived Social Support, Self-efficacy on Entrepreneurial**

Social support is a concept which is widely deliberated and discussed and has been described in the available literature as one of the determinants of an individual’s behaviour (Sahban, Kumar, & Ramalu, 2015). Greeve and Salaf (2003) suggested that a business takes more benefits from family members in the start-up phase. Other studies have described the strong positive impact of family members on entrepreneurial intention because they are the first source of sharing and discussing new business ideas and initial feedback (Aldrich, Reese & Dubini, 1990; Rosenblatt, de Mik, Anderson & Johnson, 1988). (Fayolle, Gailly, & Lassas-Clerc, 2006) and (Leon, Descals, & Dominguez, 2007) found that individuals have better intention in dealing with entrepreneurship after having been exposed to entrepreneurship through their family. According to Rani (2012), family support has a

strong influence on opportunity recognition, new venture creation, business decision-making and resource mobilization. As mentioned by Davidsson and Honig (as cited in Baughn, Cao, Le, Lim, & Neupert, 2006), social support by family and friends, as well as by parents owning a business, have been shown to be related to the occurrence of entrepreneurs. The role of close friends and family may be even more substantial than the general normative support in driving an individual's perceived desirability to commence a new venture.

In the literature of Lukman ,Jummai , Hindatu, Yerima and Ibrahim (2022), on the effect of social support and entrepreneurial intention to start a business of University Student in Kano State, Social support was significant predictor of entrepreneurial intention at 0.05, and therefore, validating the hypothesis that says social support has a significant and positive effect on entrepreneurial intention. Furthermore, the coefficient of determination ( $R^2 = 0.040$ ) explains that social support was responsible for 4% of the variance in entrepreneurial intention. It was also indicated that an increase in social support by one unit would increase entrepreneurial intention.

In the same vain, Self-efficacy possessed by entrepreneurs can aim to predict an entrepreneur's initial intentions (Mozahem & Adlouni, 2020). According to Hsu, Burmeister-Lamp, Simmons, Foo, M. Der, Hong, M. C., & Pipes, J. D. (2019), individuals who have self-efficacy will have the intention to start and believe that they have the ability to successfully maintain entrepreneurship. Instilling the nature of intention for an entrepreneur needs to be applied because it is an actual action that cannot happen overnight. Furthermore, Sultana, R., Im, I., & Im, K, (2019) stated that self-efficacy is related to people's ability and self-confidence, which have been developed based on previous experience, explicit learning, social drives, and psychological problems. A person's perception of self-efficacy can influence the choice of activities and behaviour, such as how much effort is made, how adaptive the individual is, and how long a person survives in the face of stumbling blocks and setbacks (Sultana, R., Im, I., & Im, K, 2019). When an entrepreneur can take advantage of opportunities and take risks appropriately, then entrepreneurial achievement can be predicted. In addition, Sultana, R., Im, I., & Im, K, (2019) also suggested that self-efficacy of an entrepreneur can predict the choice of behaviour, persistence, and effectiveness. Thus, individuals who consider

themselves proficient in performing entrepreneurial roles and tasks are more likely to enter an entrepreneurial environment than those who do not. Eventually, they are more likely to gain more precise entrepreneurial achievement than those who do not.

In the literature of Brownhilder Ngek Neneh (2020), on the relationship between entrepreneurial passion and entrepreneurial intention. the study established that firstly, entrepreneurial passion positively affects entrepreneurial intention and entrepreneurial self-efficacy. Secondly, the indirect effect of entrepreneurial passion on entrepreneurial intention through entrepreneurial self-efficacy was significant and positive. Thirdly, social support had a positive and significant influence on entrepreneurial intention, while the indirect effect of entrepreneurial passion on entrepreneurial intention through entrepreneurial self-efficacy was moderated by social support.

### **Aim and Importance of the Study**

Entrepreneurial intention refers to the initial step in the process for establishing a business that is generally long-term (Lee & Wong, 2004). Krueger (1993) posited that entrepreneurial intention refers to one's commitment to start a new business, and is a central issue that needs to be considered to understand the process of establishing a new business. Entrepreneurial intention has recently started to receive attention because it is believed that a behavioural intention is a reflection of the actual behaviour. Therefore, entrepreneurial intention can be interpreted as the procedure for finding information that can be used to achieve the purpose of establishing a business (Katz & Gartner, 1988). An individual with the propensity to start a business will have the willingness compared to one who does not have the desire to commence a new venture. intention is found to be a strong predictor of entrepreneurship behaviour and without intention no individual would want to venture into entrepreneurial activities.

Consequently, these intentions can only be annexed when an individual receives adequate support from significant others. This support ranges from instrumental support (help with personal and mental care, transportation, and meal preparation), emotional support (empathy, trust, caring, hope and love), evaluation or appraise support (feedback given to individuals to assist them in self-evaluation or in appraising a situation) and informative support (advice-giving, or in gathering and sharing

information that can help people know of potential next step that may work well). However, self-efficacy is also regarded as a significant factor that play a role in influencing one to developing an intention of starting a venture. Bandura (1977) posited that self-efficacy is the confidence in ones' capacity to organize and perform the course of action required managing potential situation. It is personal finding about one's ability to perform a given task.

There have been few researches on the influence of social support and self-efficacy on entrepreneurial inclination (Mohammad Asmal Sahban, 2016), and other concepts such as, the influence of self-efficacy on entrepreneurial intentions among Engineering students (EDP Sciences, 20018), impact of self-efficacy and social support on social entrepreneurial intentions (Suchana Akhter, Sahidur Rahman & Bashir Uddin, 2022). The research is necessarily required in estimating the degree of perceived social support and self-efficacy on entrepreneurial intentions. The study will reveal how Perceived Social Support and Self-efficacy can improve the Youths' productivity by exploring their Entrepreneurial knowledge and skills towards the creation of new enterprises. It will bring to knowledge ways to promote and encourage the Youths on the relevance of having Entrepreneurial Intentions as well as utilizing those entrepreneurial intentions on entrepreneurial activities, which will in turn benefit them and also foster economic growth, reduce tension, aggression and improve employability. This study will add to knowledge by serving as an existing literature to other researchers.

Based on the review of the literature, there appeared to be a scarcity of research regarding the perceived social support, self-efficacy on entrepreneurial intentions among youths in Ikwerre local government area of Rivers State. Although social support and self-efficacy have theoretically been believed to have a significant influence on youth's entrepreneurial intentions, empirical research looking into the influence of these variables with youths' entrepreneurial intentions has been limited. With this in mind, an attempt was made to investigate influence of perceived social support and self-efficacy on entrepreneurial intentions among youths in Ikwerre local government area of Rivers State with the following research question:

1. To what extent will Perceived Social Support influence the Entrepreneurial Intentions of the

Youths in Ikwerre Local Government Area of Rivers State?

2. To what extent will Self-efficacy influence the Entrepreneurial Intentions of the Youths in Ikwerre Local Government Area of Rivers State?
3. To what extent will Perceived Social Support and Self-efficacy jointly influence Entrepreneurial Intentions of the Youths in Ikwerre Local Government Area of Rivers State

## Method

### Study Design and Study Site

The design used in conducting this study was a descriptive survey research. This design was used as the researcher is interested in describing the extent of interaction between the variables, and data from the variables were in ratio or interval scale (scores) to create the possibility for the scores to be analysed. The study was conducted in the five communities in Ikwerre local government area of Rivers University. They include Aluu, Isiokpor, Omagwa, Omerelu and Ubima.

### Participants

Youths who were indigenes of Ikwerre local government are of Rivers state were recruited for this study. A total of 203 respondents were used for the study. Purposive sampling was used to select participants from five communities in Ikwerre local government area of Rivers State. The communities include Aluu, Isiokpor, Omagwa, Omerelu and Obima. Systematic sampling was used to select youths from each of the communities. Exclusion criteria were those who were not willing to take part in the study and those who were not be available at the time of administering the questionnaire.

### Instruments

Data for this study were collected using structured questionnaires. The youths level of perceived social support was measured by an adopted version of the Multidimensional Scale of Perceived Social Support (MSPSS) developed by Zimet, Dahlem, Zimet & Faeley, (1988). The scale measures the degree of social support. The scale is a 12-item questionnaire, and a 7-point Likert type Scale. The scale is scored in continues form with the responses ranging from very strongly disagree =1, strongly disagree =2, mildly disagree =3, neutral = 4, mildly agree = 5, strongly agree = 6, very strongly agree = 7. The internal consistency of the scale was Cronbach alpha of 0.83.

The generalised self-efficacy scale developed by Matthias Jerusalem and Ralf Schwarzer in (1981). The scale is a 10-item questionnaire and a 4-point type scale. "Possible responses are not at all true (1), hardly true (2), moderately true (3), and exactly true (4). The scale was designed to assess optimism, this one explicitly refers to personal agency, i.e., the belief that one's actions are responsible for successful outcomes. A typical item is, "Thanks to my resourcefulness, I can handle unforeseen situations. Internal reliability for GSE = Cronbach's alphas between .76 and .90.

Entrepreneurial intention questionnaire (EIQ) developed by Linan (2008), the scale is 19-item questionnaire, and a 5-point Likert type scale. The scale is scored in continuous form with the responses ranging from 1 = strongly disagree, 5 = strongly agree. The questionnaire measures students' entrepreneurial intentions using six items; ATE using five items; SNE using three items on the extent to which family, friends, and colleagues support their decision to become an entrepreneur; and SVE using five items, that indicating the degree of value and support of entrepreneurship in the country and by the people. Linan's findings indicated that the questionnaire was highly valid and reliable to measure entrepreneurial intentions and its components among university students in Spain having the Cronbach's alphas of 0.80.

### Statistical analysis

Primary data obtained were entered into an excel file and cleaned before exporting into the software, and Service Solution (SPSS) version 25 for analysis. Data were presented as frequencies and percentages. The influence of perceived social support and self-efficacy on entrepreneurial intentions was tested for statistical significance using the t-test for independent measure to determine odds ratio. Statistical significance was set at  $p < 0.05$ .

### Results

The socio-demographics of the participants reveals that (63.1%) were females while (36.9%) were males. In terms of age majority of the respondents (56.7%) were 20-24 years of age, (28.1%) were 15-19 years, (13.8%) were 25-29 years while (1.5%) were 30-35 years. In terms of marital status majority of the respondents (89.2%) were single

while (10.8%) were married. (3.9%) had a child, (3.0%) had two children, (1.5%) had three children, (1.0%) had four while (0.5%) had five children. Respondents' religious affiliations showed that majority of the participants were Christian extraction (94.6%), (3.4%) were traditional worshipper while (2.0%) were Muslim. In terms of ethnic group, majority of the respondents, 52(25.7%), were from Isiokpor, 45(22.3%) were from Omagwa, 40(19.8%), were from Aluu, 36(17.4%), were from Ubima 30(14.8%), while were from Omerelu.

The result shows that there was significant influence of perceived social support on entrepreneurial intention between  $t(201) = -5.17$   $p < .05$ ). This means that youths with high perceived social support reported higher entrepreneurial intention (Mean = 67.70; SD = 17.63) than youths with low perceived social support (Mean = 54.24; SD = 18.67) who reported lower entrepreneurial intention. The hypothesis that stated that there will be significant influence of perceived social support on entrepreneurial intention was accepted.

The result shows that there was significant influence of self-efficacy on entrepreneurial intention between  $t(201) = -2.06$   $p < .05$ ). This implies that youth with high self-efficacy reported higher entrepreneurial intention (Mean = 64.82; SD = 19.41) than Youth with low self-efficacy (Mean = 59.23; SD = 18.38) who reported lower entrepreneurial intention. The hypothesis that stated that there will be significant influence of self-efficacy on entrepreneurial intention was accepted.

Results of the Factorial ANOVA shows that there was significant influence between subject main influence of perceived social support on entrepreneurial intention  $F(1, 203) = 2.93$ ,  $p < .05$ . There was no significant main influence of self-efficacy on entrepreneurial intention  $F(1, 203) = .410$ ,  $p > .05$ . There was interaction influence of perceived social support and self-efficacy on entrepreneurial intention  $F(1, 203) = 7.59$ ,  $p < .05$ . The hypothesis which stated that there will be a joint influence of perceived social support and self-efficacy on the entrepreneurial intentions among youths in Ikwerre Local Government Area of River state was accepted.

**Table 4.1: Respondents' Socio-demographics (N = 203)**

| Category                     | Level       | N(%)      |
|------------------------------|-------------|-----------|
| <b>Gender</b>                | Male        | 75(36.9)  |
|                              | Female      | 128(63.1) |
| <b>Age</b>                   | 15-19       | 57(28.1)  |
|                              | 20-24       | 115(56.7) |
|                              | 25-29       | 28(13.8)  |
|                              | 30-35       | 3(1.5)    |
|                              |             |           |
| <b>Marital status</b>        | Married     | 22(10.8)  |
|                              | Single      | 181(89.2) |
| <b>Number of children</b>    | No response | 183(90.1) |
|                              | One         | 8(3.9)    |
|                              | Two         | 6(3.0)    |
|                              | Three       | 3(1.5)    |
|                              | Four        | 2(1.0)    |
|                              | Five        | 1(0.5)    |
| <b>Religious affiliation</b> | Christian   | 192(94.6) |
|                              | Muslim      | 4(2.0)    |
|                              | Traditional | 7(3.4)    |
| <b>Ethnic group</b>          | Isiokpor    | 52(25.7)  |
|                              | Omagwa      | 45(22.3)  |
|                              | Aluu        | 40(19.8)  |
|                              | Ubima       | 36(17.4)  |
|                              | Omerelu     | 30(14.8)  |

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**Hypothesis One:** There will be significant influence of perceived social support on the entrepreneurial intentions of the youths in Ikwerre Local Government Area of Rivers State.

**Table 4.2: Summary of Independent Sample t-test of perceived social support on entrepreneurial intention**

| DV                        | Perceived social support | N   | Mean  | Std   | Df  | <i>T</i> | <i>P</i> |
|---------------------------|--------------------------|-----|-------|-------|-----|----------|----------|
| Entrepreneurial intention | Low                      | 78  | 54.24 | 18.67 | 201 | -5.17    | <.05     |
|                           | High                     | 125 | 67.70 | 17.63 |     |          |          |

**Hypothesis Two:** There will be significance influence of self-efficacy on the entrepreneurial intentions of the youths in Ikwerre Local Government Area of Rivers State. The hypothesis was tested using t-test for independent measure and the result presented in Table 4

**Table 4.3: Summary of Independent Sample t-test of self-efficacy on entrepreneurial intention**

| DV                        | Self-efficacy | N   | Mean  | Std   | Df  | <i>T</i> | <i>P</i> |
|---------------------------|---------------|-----|-------|-------|-----|----------|----------|
| Entrepreneurial intention | Low           | 83  | 59.23 | 18.38 | 201 | -2.06    | <.05     |
|                           | High          | 120 | 64.82 | 19.41 |     |          |          |

**Hypothesis Three:** There will be a joint influence of perceived social support and self-efficacy on the entrepreneurial intentions of the youths in Ikwerre Local Government Area of River state. The hypothesis was tested using multiple regression analysis and the analysis presented on Table 4.4

**Table 4.4: A Two-Way Factorial ANOVA testing the influence of perceived social support and self-efficacy on the entrepreneurial intention**

| Source                                   | Type III Sum of Squares | Df  | Mean Square | F        | P    |
|------------------------------------------|-------------------------|-----|-------------|----------|------|
| Corrected Model                          | 11495.268 <sup>a</sup>  | 3   | 3831.756    | 12.189   | .000 |
| Intercept                                | 657596.514              | 1   | 657596.514  | 2091.870 | .000 |
| Perceived social support                 | 6707.351                | 1   | 6707.351    | 21.337   | .000 |
| Self-efficacy                            | 128.777                 | 1   | 128.777     | .410     | .523 |
| Perceived social support * Self efficacy | 2386.850                | 1   | 2386.850    | 7.593    | .006 |
| Error                                    | 62557.274               | 199 | 314.358     |          |      |
| Total                                    | 867834.000              | 203 |             |          |      |
| Corrected Total                          | 74052.542               | 202 |             |          |      |

a. R Squared = .155 (Adjusted R Squared = .142)

## Discussion

The result of the research conducted to examine influence of perceived social support and self-efficacy on the entrepreneurial intentions of the youths in Ikwerre Local Government Area of Rivers State. The data was analysed based on descriptive and inferential statistics. Each alternate hypothesis was tested accordingly.

Based on the result from the analysis, the data reveals that there was a significant influence of perceived social support on entrepreneurial intentions of the youths in Ikwerre local government area, as indicated by the t-value ( $t(201) = -5.17$ ) and the (p-value  $p < .05$ ). This means that youths with high perceived social support reported higher entrepreneurial intention than youths with low perceived social support who reported lower entrepreneurial intention. The analysis provided verifiable evidence for the hypothesis which states that there will be significant influence of perceived social support on the entrepreneurial intentions of

the youths in Ikwerre Local Government Area of Rivers State. The finding aligns with the study of Lukman ,Jummai , Hindatu, Yerima & Ibrahim (2022) on effect of social support and entrepreneurial intention to start a business of University Student in Kano State. The result revealed that perceived social support significantly influenced entrepreneurial intentions of university student in Kano.

there was significant influence of self-efficacy on entrepreneurial intention, as indicated by the t-value ( $t(201) = -2.06$ ) and the p-value(  $p < .05$ ). This implies that youth with high self-efficacy reported higher entrepreneurial intention than Youth with low self-efficacy who reported lower entrepreneurial intention. The analysis provided verifiable evidence for the hypothesis which states that there will be significance influence of self-efficacy on the entrepreneurial intentions of the youths in Ikwerre Local Government Area of Rivers State. The finding aligns with the study of Suchana Akhter, Md. Sahidur Rahman, & Md.

Bashir Uddin (2022), on examining the impact of self-efficacy and social support on social entrepreneurial intention: a study on the university students in Bangladesh. The result found that self-efficacy was significantly related to social entrepreneurial intention of university students in Bangladesh.

There was significant influence between subject main influence of perceived social support on entrepreneurial intention as indicated by the t-value ( $t(203) = 2.93$ ) and the p-value ( $p < .05$ ). There was no significant main influence of self-efficacy on entrepreneurial intention as indicated by the ( $t(203) = .410$ ) and p-value ( $p > .05$ ). There was interaction influence of perceived social support and self-efficacy on entrepreneurial intentions as indicated by the t-value ( $t(1, 203) = 7.59$ ) and the p-value ( $p < .05$ ). The analysis provided verifiable evidence for the hypothesis which states that there will be a joint influence of perceived social support and self-efficacy on the entrepreneurial intentions of the youths in Ikwerre Local Government Area of River state. This finding aligns with the study of Fatwa Tentama, (2019) on the role of self-efficacy and family support towards entrepreneurial intentions in students of Vocational High Schools. Result found that there was a very significant positive relationship between self-efficacy and entrepreneurial intention, self-efficacy and family support contributed to entrepreneurial intentions of the students.

## Summary

The study investigated the influence of perceived social support and self-efficacy on entrepreneurial intentions of the youths in Ikwerre local government area. The study carefully studied the problems associated with lack of entrepreneurial activities of the youths in Ikwerre, with the major problems being low social support, like emotional support, instrumental support, and informative support. Second to those, are inability to venture into creating financial independence as a result of lack of low self-efficacy. Several literatures influence of perceived social support and self-efficacy on entrepreneurial intention were reviewed. Methodologically, the study adopted a descriptive research design. This design helped with the use of a quantitative approach to studying the variables through the distribution of questionnaires to get the view of the respondents.

The population of the study constitutes two hundred and three youths from Ikwerre local government

area of Rivers State. The study's findings reveal influence of perceived social support on entrepreneurial intention, higher social support was associated with entrepreneurial intentions. Secondly, higher self-efficacy was associated with entrepreneurial intention. Lastly, perceived social support and self-efficacy jointly influence entrepreneurial intentions of the youths. These findings have implications for both the family, government and the youth in terms of providing targeted support and interventions to enhance self-efficacy and entrepreneurial intention.

## Significance of the findings

This study makes a significant contribution to knowledge by deepening our understanding the importance of social support and self-efficacy on entrepreneurial intention of the youths in Ikwerre local government area of Rivers State. In addition to these insights, the study offers practical recommendations that can guide both the family and the government in fostering a more supportive and safe environment where entrepreneurial activities can thrive.

## Limitations of the study

The present study was conducted in Ikwerre local government area of Rivers State, Nigeria. Hence, it may lack generalizability to other populations and societies.

## Conclusion

It was concluded that indeed, that there was low level of social support and self-efficacy which resulted to the youths' lack of entrepreneurial intentions. How well the youths demonstrate their entrepreneurial intentions depend on varieties of factors which include, emotional, instrumental, informative support and self-confidence.

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